MERRITT AT THE AGENCY

Uninterrupted March to the Scene of Massacre.

HIDEOUS SPECTACLE PRESENTED.

Bodies of Agent Meeker and the Employes Found.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN REPORTED SAFE

Entire Disappearance of the Hostile Redskins.

AN EFFORT IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD. !

WHITE RIVER AGENCY, Oct. 11, Via RAWLINS, Wy. T., Oct. 13, 1879. At last the goal is gained about which so much mystery had gathered, and the worst is Soon after General Merritt relieved Captain Payne his command was strengthened by a company of the Third cavalry, and Company H, of the Fifth cavalry, numbering eighty-three men besides officers. These companies arrived on the 7th, and Companies E, K, H and I, of the Fourteenth infantry, reached the command yesterday morning.

MERRITT'S COMMAND. After sending back Dodge's and the other dismounted cavalry, Merritt found himself with the following troops:-

First-A cavalry battalion, Colonel Compton commanding, consisting of the following companies:-Company L, Third eavalry, Captain Vroom; Company B, Fifth cavalry, Captain Montgomery; Company A, Fifth cavalry, Cap tain Auquria; Company M, Fifth cavalry, Captain Babcock; Company I, Fifth cavalry, Cap tain Kellogg, and Company H, Fifth cavalry, First Lieutenant Parkhurst.

Second-An infantry battalion, Major Bryant commanding, consisting of Company I, Fourth infantry, Captain Ferris; Company B, Fourth infantry, Captain Gunn; Company C, Fourth infantry, First Lieutenant Webster; Company E, Fourth infantry; Company F, Fourth in fantry, First Lieutenant Price; Company E, Fourteenth infantry, Captain Carpenter: Com-pany H, Fourteenth infantry, Captain Me-Conihe, and Company I, Fourteenth infantry, First Lieutenant Taylor.

These troops comprised cavalrymen and infantrymen, exclusive of their officers, and were accompanied by about one hundred civilian employés, all armed. Consequently General Merritt had 700 men - with whom to begin his advance to-day on the White River Agency. DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS

The movement was organized and began in admirable style, with the Fourth infantry, under Ferry, on the right; the Fourteenth infantry, under Bryant, on the left; the eavalry, under Compton, in the centre, and the trans portation train with infantry guards bringing ap the rear. By this disposition the infantry took possession of the hills and ridges too rough for the passage of eavalry on both sides of the route. Thus, even with the Utes in force on our front, as they were when Thornburgh advanced, they would have been met at every point by companies to whose assistance reinforcements could be directed at any moment. Scouts felt the way in advance of the troops, but the least said of most of the scouts the better. Ascending a tributary of Milk Creek to the crest of the divide between the Bear and White rivers, the command found itself near the entrance of the narrow and dangerous canyon through which flows Coal Creek, where it was thought the our advance to the agency. The canyon, narrow and precipitous, is hemmed in by mountains or either side and would ordinarily prove strong vantage ground for defence, but the Utes, if they were near, had a wholesome respect for General Merritt's precautionary disposition. Outgeneralled and probably outnumbered, they offered not even a show of resistance. This skittish canyon passed, the command advanced into a country where an Indian ambuscade be came impracticable in face of ordinary military precautions. Therefore the troops, excepting the advance and rear guards, continued the march in column, with the cavalry, of course, in front. Having reached at dark a point from eight to ten miles north of the agency, General Merritt ordered a halt for the night. There were indications along the way that the Indians had retreated in great haste.

VICTIMS OF SAVAGE CRUELTY The bodies of four victims of savage cruelty

were discovered, and their names ascertained as CARL GOLDSTEIN, freight train driver.

JAMES MOORE, a young man from Bain J. M. CLARK, whose name is surmised from

its inscription on a gem which he wore. A soldier, name unknown, who had probably fallen in Thornburgh's fight. AT THE AGENCY.

This morning the command pushed on to the White River agency, recently presided over by Mr. N. C. Meeker, and found it reduced to still smouldering ruins. All the buildings except one, an unfurnished storehouse, had been de stroyed by fire. The stockade surrounding the ce was a blackened line of upright charcoal and the whole vicinity was deserted, save by the bodies of the faithful old agent, his em. ployés and his friends. What a spec-tacle! Encountering it the eyes of our troops, inured at Payne's Camp to sights and odors the most horrible, fell and turned away. A hundred yards or so from his late resia lay Mr. Meeker's body, having on it every evidenbe of having been beaten and dragged about the grounds by chains for some time be fore his death. A blow had been given him on the head and he was stripped of clothing. The corpses were almost unrecognizable. The other bodies discovered, partially burned or disfigured by Indian barbarities, were gradually identified as those of the following persons :-

Mr. PRICE, formerly of Greeley, Col., whose wife and two children were at the agency.
WILLIAM H. POST, also from Greeley,

whose wife and three children are said to be in Yonkers, N. Y. E. W. ESKRIDGE, whose wife resides at Marshalltown, Iowa, his former home.

FRANK DUSTER, from Greeley, employed

Mr. SHEPARD, first name unknown, from Greeley.
Mr. THOMPSON, initials unknown, also from

who stood around read and spoke of a lesson in regard to the Indian character which Eastern people who never came west of the Missouri

may also ponder if they will.
"By God!" exclaimed a trooper, who crossed the yard with his sabre clanking and paused beside Mr. Mecker's corpse, "I don't say anything about Indians shooting at me or any soldier who is hired to fight them. Let them shoot and be damned, but when it comes to murdering and mashing in the head and dragging around in this way the very man whose hand fed and clothed them, to killing the men here who cooked their victuals and dealt them out tobacco, it ought to be too much for even the Connecticut Methodists or Massachusetts Presbyterians."

The cavalryman's sentiment was appreciated by all who stood around and saw the devilish wantonness with which those murders had been wrought. But mercy to the friends and relatives of the poor sufferers impels me to forbear from dwelling longer on the theme.

THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN. As for the women at the agency, including Mr. Meeker's wite and daughter Josephine, the latter a girl of eighteen summers, no trace whatever of them has discovered up to the time of my sending this despatch. The supposition is that they have been carried into a captivity worse than death as nostages to await ransom or slaughter.

The property at the agency not carried away by the Utes consisted chiefly of flour, which they had emptied all about the corral, wasting it indiscriminately. A few wagons and agricultural implements lay around burnt.

The agency had some seventeen hundred cat tle which had been driven southward, as is supposed, perhaps to the Grand River, out at this moment their whereabouts are mysterious as the refuge of the Utes. General Merritt has no positive knowledge of the direction of their flight, but the eavalry will attempt to find their trail this afternoon or to-morrow

NOTE FOUND ON A DEAD BODY. The dead here at the agency are being buried where they fell. Upon Eskridge's body, which lay about a quarter of a mile from the agency

lay about a quarter of a mile from the agency buildings, was found a note, as follows:—

WHITE RIVER AGENCY, Sept. 29—1 P. M.
I expect to leave in the morning with Douglas and Lornick. Ute chiefs, to meet you. Things are peaceable and Douglas flies the United States flag. If you have trouble in getting through the eanyon to-day let me know at once. We have been on guard three nights, and shall be tonight; not because we know there is danger, but because there may be. I like your last programme; it is based on true military principles.

This letter, was written on the day Major.

This letter was written on the day Major Thornburgh met the enemy and his death. The messenger who bore it toward Thornburgh from the agency was doubtless killed by Utes returning from the battlefield, and the conclusion here is that Meeker and his companions were killed that very night by the savages flushed with their success in outwitting Thornburg's command.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF MERRITT'S MARCH AND ARRIVAL AT THE AGENCY-DIFFICULTIES WHICH YET REMAIN TO BE ENCOUNTERED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RAWLINS, Wy. T., Oct. 13, 1879. At half-past one this afternoon two couriers from Merritt, named Emil Weber and George Fuhr, arrived here from the White River Ute Agency, where they left General Merritt and his command. Merritt started for the agency from his previous night camp, seven miles this side, in the White River bottom, early Saturday morning, arriving at the agency between ten and eleven A. M. He found it in ruins, with the embers of all the buildings, except a storehouse for flour, still smouldering.

AGENT MEEKER'S MURDER. A hideous spectacle was displayed before the command, and the fate of Agent Meeker, erroneously described in previous despatches sent by way of Denver, was ascertained beyond a doubt. His body, dragged a hundred yards away from the blackened ruins of his home was found lying on the ground with a trace chain tightly drawn in a loop around the throat. One side of the head had been crushed by some man's remains proved the mingled ferocity and brutality of his assassins. Seven bodies of men were strewn about the premises or among the débris of the buildings. Three were burned to a crisp and four were killed and stripped or partially denuded.

BODIES OF EMPLOYES RECOGNIZED. Those who were recognized were supposed to be the remains of the following persons:— W. H. POST, formerly secretary of the Greeley

Colony, shot through the head twice. Mr. SHAPHERD a man from Greeley, through the left breast. Mr. PRICE, a man of about thirty years of

age, in the employ of the agency, whose wife was employed as cook; shot through the head. E. W. ESKRIDGE, a lawyer by profession formerly engaged in the banking business at Marshalltown, Iowa, who is reported to have wife in the insane asylum.

Mr. THOMPSON, from Greeley.

Burt Woodbury, who was known to be at the agency just before the massacre, was not found either dead or alive.

NO SIGNS OF THE PENALES. Nor were any signs of the females at the agency, including Mceker's daughter, discovered at last accounts by the troops. The hope, therefore, remains that the women's lives may have been spared by the Utes, who probably killed Meeker and his male companions on September 28, the very day they told Lowery they would do so. All the human remains at the agency appeared to have lain there for many There were no Indians near the agency, but the couriers saw signal fires burning on the hills between the agency and Bear River on

their return.

At three this morning (about five o'clock New York time) Lieutenants John G. Bourke and W. S. Schuyter, of General Crook's staff, arrived directly from the front. When they left Mer ritt was advancing, but had not yet reached the agency. Lieutenants Bourke and Schuyler, commanded Merritt's advance guard on the way to the scene of the Thornburgh disaster, are really the first trustworthy persons through from the front who know all about Merritt's movements since he started from Rawlins. They beat the General's couriers back here, making the distance of 120 miles from Bear River, which they left at eight P. M. on the 11th, in thirty-one hours.

REPORT OF MERRITT'S FIGHT CONFIRMED. They positively affirm the reports of Merritt's fight with the Utes on the day of his arrival at the Thornburgh battlefield. The Indians having attacked Merritt were glad to quit at the end of two hours, after the men of the Fourth infantry got at them with their heavy rifles. Falling back, they sent in a flag of truce, which was borne by a white man calling himself Joseph W. Brady, who said he was from Mattoon, Ill., and claimed to be an employe at the Uncompalgre Agency, 150 miles south from White He explained his presence by saying A SOLDIER'S EXPRESSION.

In view of these blackened ruins, these burnt was very anxious to prevent a collision beand bruised and lacerated corpses, the soldiers tween his people and the whites, and that

when Oursy heard of the hostile action of the White River Utes he had instantly despatched Serponeiro, his head sub-chief, with a detachment of ten Uncompangres, to avert further hostilities if possible. This detachment Brady said he was accompanying as interpreter. Although it arrived too late for its original purpose Brady asserted that he was now instructed by Serponeiro to ask General Merritt exactly what he wanted of the Utes, and what he intended to do. General Merritt responded that the rights of all Indians remaining at peace would be strictly respected, but that he had no message of any kind to send to the Utes who were at war and who had committed recent deviltries. This answer having been communicated through Brady to Serponeiro the latter

THE REDSKINS RETREAT. It seems that the time taken up by the parley was used by the rest of the Utes to effect a definite retreat, for, contrary to the reports lately received from settlers, ranchmen and others, no fightings or skirmishing took place, not even after Merritt started from Mill Creek, at eight A. M., the 10th inst., on his advance. At that time, according to Lieutenant Bourke, Merritt had with him 600 fighting men, excluding Payne's and Dodge's dismounted cavalry, left in charge of the wounded, and excluding also Colonel Gilbert's six companies of the Seventh infantry and Henry's and Evan's cavalry, which had not yet joined his command.

AN UNIMPEDED MARCH. It was with this force of 600 that General Merritt pushed forward last Friday morning. That proverbially unlucky day proved a lucky one, for instead of meeting the opposition he was led to anticipate the General found his march unimpeded throughout the day. fresh Indian signs were seen: the dreaded coal eanyon, where the enemy might have made an effective stand, was deserted. The march was continued without the least resistance until ten o'clock at night, when the command encamped in the White River bottom, only seven miles north of the agency. He would have pushed on to the agency that night had it not been for the darkness.

In the opinion of Lieutenant Bourke the Utes had resolved to make their next rally some where in the south, and in this connection both Rougke and Schuyler gave an interesting account of the difficulties which confront our troops. Brady, in his interview with Merritt, stated that the Utes claimed to have collected 700 serviceable warriors, but this appears in credible if the Uncompangres were still at peace, nor did Brady himself affect to believe the statement. The largest estimate of the fighting force of the White River Utes is 285. and it is not yet known whether they have been joined by the Uintah Utes, residing in Utah. One indication that the claim of 700 warriors at present is greatly exaggerated appears in the sudden retreat of the Indians from one of their strongest positions. Still they have plenty of strong positions in reserve, and have done everything possible to render the march of the United States troops in their direction difficult and annoying. The whole country from Raw-lins to the White River Agency is reported by Lieutenant Bourke as burnt to a cinder and showing hardly a blade of grass.

SUFFERING OF MEN AND ANIMALS. So fierce are the winds that blow along the way, lifting clouds of dust continually, that Merritt's force and the soldiers hastening to their support are afflicted almost to a man with sore noses, ulcerated mouths, inflamed eyes and chapped and bleeding hands. Every mule in the wagon trains has ulcerated gums. The sufferings of the march are unprecedented, but those to come, augmented by winter snows, will probably be worse. Lieutenant Bourke and his companion, together with other officers who have visited the region, liken the country from Bear River to White River and beyond to those dreaded parts of Arizona which present vertical, deep-faced canyons, from the sides of which a few Indians can impede a force of twenty times their number.

SCARCITY OF GUIDES. In his invasion of this desolate country Genout guides. Experience has shown that most of those who went out with him are the class of buckskin-covered, boasting dead beats, who loom up as hardy frontiersmen at the outset of every Indian campaign, ready to sell their services until military commanders discover them to be worthless. The General has dismissed a whole lot of these gentry of the Plains, who are now on their way back to Rawlins with talk of their own hairbreadth escapes from imaginary dangers. Only three or four guides remain who can at all be trusted, and General Merritt is using efforts to procure the services of Indian guides, whom he regards as indispensable. Some of the Navajoes are believed to know the country as well as the Utes, trayersing it, as they do every year, to trade away their blankets. A dozen of them came in the day before the Thornburgh disaster to sell some of these celebrated blankets to the soldiers. The Arapahoes also, from their frequent raids into the country of the Utes, who are their hereditary enemies, must be more or less familiar with its bleak and forbidding fastnesses.

LOSSES IN THORNBURGH'S FIGHT. Lieutenant Bourke says of Thornburgh's fight and the subsequent siege of Payne, who took command, that the official report will re cord fourteen men killed and forty-two wounded. These numbers, however, do not comprise all the "hits" received, because no man would trouble the surgeon who could possibly avoid doing so. Scarcely a man in the command but was struck by a bullet. The Surgeon, Dr. Grimes, himself received a ball in the shoulder, which nearly disabled him, and a private of the Third cavalry, named De Bar, educated as a druggist, did most of the dressing of the

THORNBURGH'S BODY-MURDERED TEAMSTERS. Thornburgh's body, brought in by Cherry, was not mutilated. The Indians had treated it with curious respect, laying him out on the ground, with one arm close to his side, the other folded over his chest, and clasping a photograph of the famous Ute, Jack, a chief who had shared Thornburgh's hospitality only a day or two before.

In Merritt's fight, after his arrival, one man of Babcock's company was lost. Another man was wounded and three horses were killed or wounded.

On his latest march toward the agency Merritt found two more dead one the remains of Carl Goldstein, a driver in the employ of a freight contractor for the Interior Department, killed at the mouth of Coal Canyon. His wagon train had been burned and its contents scattered over the ground for hundreds of yards by his savage murderers. The other body was that of a young man whose underelothing was marked "Clark," a supposed employé of the White River Agency. He had been shot in the head near a coal mine belonging to the Agency; had crawled into the mine, taken off his shirt and wrapped it up as a pillow for his head and laid down and died with

ABANDONED WAGON TRAINS-UTE SUPPLIES. On their return the lieutenants, Bourke and

Schuyler, saw several wagon trains, the fate of some of whose drivers was unknown and the contents of which, consisting in most cases of Indian supplies, had been served like those Goldstein's train. The marauding and malicious Utes have thus been destroying the very goods intended for them, but having previously seized everything stocked at the White River Agency they are fully fitted out for the winter. They have all the Winchester rifles they need and more. "One estimate," says Lieutenant Bourke, "puts the quantity of ammunition they have bought since spring at 250,000 cartridges." This may seem exaggerated, but the other day some citizens of Bear River went to the house of a man named Peck in that valley, and knowing him to be a large trader with the Indians and to have sold them ammunition the very more ing Thornburgh was attacked, searched his premises and took over twelve thousand rounds of metallic cartridges. "He talked of prose cuting them," continued the lieutenant. told them the best place for him was at the end of a rope strung to the limb of a tree, and that public opinion would justify putting him there."

WOUNDED ON THEIR RETURN. Captains Payne and Dodge were to start at once on their return with the wounded, for whom General Merritt furnished transportation before his departure from Mill Creek. They are expected to arrive at Rawlins on the 20th inst. Captain Dodge has in his charge the body of Major Thornburgh.

THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND A PORTION OF THE EMPLOYES AT WHITE RIVER REPORTED

DENVER. Col., Oct. 13, 1879. The following despatch was received by Governor Pitkin, at twenty minutes to ten A. M. yesterday:-LAKE CITY, Col., Oct. 10, 1819.

To Governor PITKIN:-The following trustworthy news has been receive from Los Pinos agency:—Scrponeiro, one of the most reliable sub-chiefs, who was sent by Ouray to the White River agency after the news of the fight had been received by him, returned from Milk River yesterday at eleven o'clock. He reports that he saw the white men and children at the White River Agency, in charge of Chief Douglas; also one of the employes, who wa present when the Indians made the attack upon the agency. This man killed one Indian and wounded Serponeiro thinks three or four more employés are also alive, as their tracks were seen around the agency buildings, and they may have fled to the woods. Father Meeker wa killed. The report, as given in the papers, tha untrue, and it is also not sure that Chief Douglas led the White River Utes. Ouray thinks that Jack, a White River Ute, commanded the Indians in the charge on Thornburgh's command.

RETURN OF PRADY TO LOS PINOS AGENCY REPORTED SUCCESS OF HIS MISSION.

Los Pinos Indian Agency, COLORADO, Oct. 9, 1879. }
Employé Brady, who went to White River with the Indian escort, under Chief Sapevaneiro has returned. The Indians obeyed Chief Ou ray's order mentioned a few days ago. soon as it was communicated they ceased and moved off. No further trouble is anticipated unless the soldiers advance. Chief Douglass sends word to Ouray that the women and children, the money and the papers of the agency will be sent here when it is safe to do it. Ouray does not believe all the employes are killed. He indorses the agent's despatch to Washington for a peace commission to investigate the trouble and let the blame rest where it belongs. A runner is just in from the Southern Ute Agency, with a letter from the agent. A council had been held and the Utes will abide by Ouray's order. They want peace and will have nothing to do with the White River trouble and request Ouray to inform the White River Utes of their decision. unless the soldiers advance. Chief Douglass sends

CHIEF OURAY AND AGENT STANLEY ANXIOUS TO BRING ABOUT PEACE-ACTION OF THE IN-TERIOR DEPARTMENT-TERMS TO BE AC-CORDED THE HOSTILES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Washington, Oct. 13, 1879.

The opinion expressed by the officials at the Interior Department on Friday last to the effect that the report that Agent Stanley had been driven from the Los Pinos agency was untrue was confirmed by the receipt of the following telegram from that agent at the Interior Department this morning:-

Los Pinos Agency, Oct. 9, 1879.

rest where it may. It was distress if it can be accomplished.

LATER—1:30 P. M.—A runner is just in from the Southern Ute Agency with a letter from the agent. A general council has been held. The Utes will obey Oursy's request, and will stay at home and take no part in the White River trouble, and request Oursy to inform them of their decision.

STANLEY, Agent,

I concur in the above.

OURAY, Head Chief of the Utes.

CONFERENCE AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT. After a brief consultation with the acting Com-missioner of Indian Affairs, Secretary Schurz immediately drove to the War Department for consultation with General Sherman, and together they taiked over the situation for some time, the Secretary outlining what he thought ought to be the tenor of the instructions to the officers of the army in regard to the course to be pursued to bring the Utes into submission. It is understood that General Shorman fully acquiesced in the opinion expressed by Secretary Schurz, latter being even more belligerent than the General in the determination to meet force with force, unless the Utes would surrender uncon ditionally and trust to the government for mercy and murderous acts,
sugaman's instructions,

As a result of this conference General Sherm wrote the following, which was at once telegraphed to General Sheridan, with instructions to communicate its purport promptly to General Crooke and to Colonel Merritt, commanding the advancing col-

umb:
Headquarters Aumy of the United States,)

Washingtos, D. C., Oct. 13, 1870.

To General P. H. Sheridan, Commanding Division

Ac., Chicago:—
The honorable Secretary of the Interior has this morning called with a despatch, given at length below, which is communicated for your information, and which should go for what it is worth to Generals Crook and Merritt. The latter, on the spot, can tell and which should go for what it is worth to Generals Crook and Merritt. The latter, on the spot, can tell if the hostiles have ceased fighting. If so, General Merritt should go in every event to the agency to ascertain the actual condition of facts. All Indians who oppose must be cleared out of the way if they resist. If they surrender their arms and ponies they should be held as prisoners to be disposed of by superior orders.

by superior orders.

The Secretary of the Interior will send a special
The Secretary of the Interior will send a special The Secretary of the Interior will send a special agent at once to Ouray, who is believed to be honest and our friend. He may prevent the Southern Utes from being involved, and the Interior Department can befriend him afterward by showing favor to some of his special friends. But the murderers of the agent and employes must be punished, as also those who fought and killed Major Thornburgh and men. Please acknowledge the receipt.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

SCHURZ' RESPONSE TO STANLEY. On returning to the Interior Department Secretary Schurz telegraphed Agent Stanley as follows :-

Schurz telegraphed Agent Stanley as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Oct. 13, 1879.

STANLEY, Agent, Los Pinos Agency:—

Your despatch received. Tell Ouray that his efforts are nighly appreciated by the government. In view of the attack made upon the troops and the massacre of the agent and employés, the troops will have to proceed to White River Agency. Ouray should endeavor to prevent any resistance to this movement. The troops are now in great force, and resistance would only result in great disaster to the Indiana. The hostiles will have to surrender, and throw themseives upon the mercy of the government. The guilty parties must be identified and cellivered up. We shall see that no injustice is done any one. Peaceable indiana will be protected. Ouray's recommendations for mercy in individual cases will be respected as far as the general interest may permit. Special agents are being despatched to Los Pinos with further instruc-

To-night additional instructions were telegraphed agent Stanley and special agents have been de

explicit orders how to act the terms laid down in the above telegrams to General Sherman and Agent Stanley. It can be said that the Secretary of the Interior will not under any circumstances approve of any step that proposes killing of Major Thornburgh and the men of his

datement that they have forfeited every claim to dictating terms; that they must surrender the selves as guilty parties and co-operate with the government in bringing the chiefs responsible for the outbreak to justice. On no other terms will they be permitted to sue for peace.

The White River Utes will be met fairly with the

THE MANITOBA INDIANS.

WINNIPEG. Oct. 13, 1879.

Major Irvine, of the mounted police, who has just arrived from the West, says there is no danger in the Northwest. In case of trouble with the Sioux or other tribes the Blackfeet, whose loyalty is sound, would furnish 1,500 mounted warriors, well armed

AMUSEMENTS.

CHICKERING HALL-JOSEFFY. Adagio, from the Socond Symphony. Saint Sacus
Orchestra.
Piane solo. d. Chromatische Fantasie und Puge. J. S. Bach
& Menuett—Transcribed by R. Joseffy. Boccherini
c. Etnde on Chopin's Valse, D flat. R. Joseffy
Herr Joseffy. Liszt
Concert (S flat). Liszt

has been looked forward to as one of the most im portant musical events of the season, and his inaugural concert in Chickering Hall last evening was attended by the professional as well as the ama teur musical circles of the city. Mr. Joseffy is a young man whose studies have been conducted by Mos-cheles and Carl Tausig, and under the teachings of such able masters his native genius has been rapidly developed. He comes to us heralded by good words from competent critics, and those who are ranked among his admirers have bracketed his name with those of Liszt, Tausig, Rubenstein and von Bülow. "Comparisons are odious," and Mr. Joseffy's excel-lence is so apparent that he can well afford to ask comparison with another virtuoso. We might say that he does not possess von Bülow's intellectuality but that his youth and its warmth add a glow to hi music which you Bülow possesses in a lesser de-gree. The statement might be true in its deductions, and yet the criticism, based on comparison of qualities, gives no correct estimate of his powers. which form an individuality by which alone they should be judged. Therefore, with no reference to other players, let Mr. Joseffy be judged by his work before his metropolitan audiences.

His execution is simply marvellous; his mechanica facility enables him to add intricately constructed variations to scores which were originally difficuit. All his technical difficulties he masters with a quiet grace and ease, and his triumphs are borne with a modesty, that adds greatly to the effect on his audiences. He thoroughly comprehends the intentions of the master whose music he plays, and interprets them clearly with good judgment and refined taste. His touch is almost perfect, being brilliant, clear and crisp, and he appears to almost equal advantage in forte or piano passages. He has the power of a man when needful, and yet, in his runs and trills in pianissimo, his touch is as delicate and dainty as a woman's. Though surrounded last night by an audience composed in part of brother artists, who are, in a certain sense, rivals in the same field of action, his technique was so brilliant and the evidence of soul and thought in his playing was so apparent that he was accorded a unanimous verdict of hearty and generous approval that stamped him as an exceptionally great pianist.

Our strong indorsement refers, it must be remembered, to his music of last night and must be qualified in two ways. We must say that if fault is to be found in this excellent artist it arises from his very excellence; his facility is so nearly unlimited that it may lead him into a trifling sensationalism, and it he commits an even it is in striving for sensational effect through the medium of his technique. Another qualification of our praise must be in the withholding of absolute indorsement until we have heard him on Wednesday, when he will interpret Beethoven. Then perhaps we can pronounce a tinal judgment.

Chopin's concerto in E minor was admirably rendered, there being scarcely any choice among the three movements. The second movement developed wonderfully well his delicacy of touch, every note of the most dainty passage being heard clearly throughout the hali and shaded to a nicety, even in pianissim. The chromatic runs in double notes and those in octaves were superbly a facility enables him to add intricately constructed variations to scores which were originally difficult.

Bach, as played showed a most refined hand, and heart, and gave play to his powers both of facility and expression. The "Menuett," by Boccherini, has been neard here lately in Thomas' concerts, and Joseffy's own transcription which he played was an ornamented and beautiful reproduction executed almost faultlessly. An étude on Chopin's waitz in D flat was the last of the trio of solos he played, and was his double success as composer and performer. To make an étude of a waitz by Chopin, and make a success of the effort, cails for no common order of talent, and the applause he received was most worthily earned. He played as an encore a Liszt selection.

Liszt's concerto in E flat was the final number of the programme, and was but a repetition of the earlier successes. The second movement (quasi adagio) was most warmly appreciated, and the technical brilliancy of a chromatic run (including sixths and thirds) in the last movement, fairly "brought down the house."

We have here strongly praised Herr Joseffy and indorsed in great part the Vienna opinions of his worth, but, as we have said, there is yet a field which we must see him enter before we express final conclusions as to his place among living pianists. Last evening his selections were admirably inclined, apparently, to show him at his best. Now, let us see if Besthoven will lessen our good opinions. If not, then indeed may we thank Moscheles and Tausig for a great artist in the pupit they have sent to us. Dr. Danrosch's orchestra was limited in number but excelient in quality, including many of the artists who play in all our best orchestral concerts. The hall is somewhat small for good orchestral effects, but the "Athalie" overture and the adagio from Saint-Saens' second symphony, were well distributed, and the strings did most creditable work in the overture. The Saint-Saens symphony was heard to better advantage last spring under Dr. Damrosch's leadership, when it was played with a fuller orchestral.

BARBE BLEUE" AT THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Offenbach's sparkling opera bouffe, "Barbe Bleue,

has seldem been revived, since its first production, with a better cast than on its presentation by Man-ager Grau last evening. Plump little Paola is a host and Mezières to support her, the fun rippled, when it was not roaring, all the time the curtain was up. The audience was a brilliant one, and included some stars of the grand opera, who had come to see Ca-poul in his new stellar condition, and who applauded It is some eleven years since Irms first introduced

Boulotte to New York. Now her little sister has followed in her footsteps, and none of the rich humor is lost. The part suits Paola-Marie admirably, and from the moment she stepped on the stage the infectious drollery of every glance and movement caught the audience. She had won her way before she had sung a note. When she did sing, and the rollicking couplets be ginning "V'la z'encor de drôls de jeunesses" had been repeated twice, amid deatening applause, the little woman had secured her hold. She has shown

That is a woman brimming with animal spirits, literally bursting with healthfulnes, more supple than graceful, and whose flesh tints convey the idea of warm, generous blood a ripe peach of

a woman in fact. All this properly reduced from the preportions of Peter Paul to those fit for the stage of little operagive us what Paola Marie should be and was. Her delight at being chosen for the sixth wife of Bluebeard, with the fearless Jamais, manant on grand seigneur, Jamais homme ne m'a fait peur,

Jamais, houses see m's fait peur.

Jamais houses see m's fait peur.

seemed as natural as that a duckling should not be afraid of water. At the kissing scene in the court of Roboche she made the tun so uprourious that people were tired of laughing when the act drop fell. Her voice, so certain in attack and full in tone, was always heard with pleasure, not producing its least effect in the picading song in the third act.

M. Capoul was watmly received. He was a trifle hoarse, but managed to conceal it in his dashing opening song. "Ms premiere femme est morte, with its double-quick rerram, "Je suits Barbe-Bieuc," o gue!" He had to sing it three times. A more robust physique would int the part better. Blue Beard is not a lover who wastes his time sighting and mouning, the amatory exhibitions in which M. Capoul excels; but, although thus depixed of his dramatic strong point, he made up for it by a cavalier bearing, such as that by which the late Mr. Montague used in drama to suggest a force he did not possess. The most plaintive aria in the third act where ne siberally used his falsette was not a success, but in the pretty duct with Boulotte that follows, an encore was won from which he pantomimically pleaded to be excused. Taken altogether it was a capital performance. Art like his is too seldom seen on the opera bouffe stage not to be heartily welcomed.

The rest of the cast was excellent. Duplan as King Bobeche is always good. As Popolami M. Jouard supported several critical scenes with his rich bartone, and who cares how Mczieres sings when that capital comedian can be seen in such an expansive part as the courtier, Count Oscar. Mile. Gregoire made a pretty and sweet, but not strong, Princess, and the portly Delorme gave the requisite comic force to the Queen. Chorus and orchestra were well kept in hand, and the scenery and continues were on the liberal scale of previous representations. "Barbe-fileue" is to run through the entire week and should draw like an Astley belt walking match. That, as things go nowada

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-"RIP VAN WINKLE." Rip Van Winkle. Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Detrick Von Beekman. Mc. Charles Waverly
Cockles. Mr. James Gallowsy
Nicholas Veddor Mr. William Burton
Jacob Stein Mr. George Lynch
(Janson Mr. Charles Baker lentrick Vestoer, aged thirty years. Mr. Samuel Philips Swaggerino. Mr. B. Williams Benarick Hadson. Mr. Thomas Jefferson Seth. Mr. T. Freer Wiss Honoriotts Veder

There were not a hundred vacant seats at the Grand Opera House last night, the occasion being Winkle." The piece was well played throughout, which has not always been the case, and Mr. Jeffer son proved that even so consummate an artist as himself, in a part that is practically his only one, can improve from year to year.

Glad as many theatre-goers would be to see Mr. Jefferson in some new rôle, last night's audience proved that business considerations are not likely to suggest a change. "Rip Van Winkle" for years, and has had some long runs; so it would seem that everybody must have seen it, yet the anddenness and spontaneity of some of the applause given at this last performance showed that there were in the audience a great many people to whom "Rip" was entirely new. There were present, too, many people who had seen the play a dozen times before, who showed by their countenances they could anticipate every strong speech and significant gosture, and still they came to see and hear. A piece—a character, rather—that has these two elements of the public to depend upon, is not likely to be exchanged for any other. Mention of the performance would be unfair were it to neglect to note the presence, in over-sufficient number, of that enraging class that always laughs at pathetic lines if they happen to be uttered in dialect.

Special commendation is due to Miss Vaders, whose Gretchen has not been excelled in New York, unless by Fanny Morant, and other prominent members of the cast did their work satisfactorily. A pleasing feature of the evening was the appearance of Mr. Jefferson's son in-the character of Seth, land-lord of the George Washington Inn. denness and spontaneity of some of the applause

HOPELE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE-"ACBOSS THE ATLANTIC." Mr. P. A.
Francis Black, attorney at law Walts
George Livingston, a rich banker Char
General St. Arhaud, a French general De
General Von Shonborn, a Prassian general J
Sergeant La Rue, of the French army
Sergeant Vochtel, of the Prussian army
Detective Stone. D. F

A trashy melodrama called "Across the Atlantic served to introduce the Californian protean actor John W. Ransone, to the audience assembled at Hofele's Olympic Theatre last evening in the several characters, which Horace Durand, a young actor, assumed, to follow his lady love across the sea to rescue her from a stage vill in and an unpleasant position in which she, with her family, found themselves on the field of Sedan. Mr. Ransone's personations

as well as they could with their lines and M Fessler as badly as possible. The farce, "Hunting Turtle," preceded the play, and in its cast Mr Jones and Mr. L. J. Mestayer deserve mention. BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE-"KERRY GOW." Manager Sinn, with his keen appreciation of the popular relish for variety and a happy knack of culling the sweets from all recognized attractions of

the legitimate dramatic art, opened the week at the Brooklyn Park Theatre last evening with the farfamed Irish drama, "Kerry Gow." Murphy, the famous comedian, was warmly welcomed by a fair audience, who had een his smiling, jovial countenance for almost three long years, when as Dan O'Hara, the "Kerry Gow," he won their approval and brought nightly Gow," he won their approval and brought nightly goodly returns to the treasurer. Miss M. Loduski Young proved a fascinating Norsh Drew, and the tender passages with her stalwart, brave Dan, drew forth sympathetic expressions of applause on the part of the beholders. Valentine Hay, the Vulture, as personated by Mr. Winston Murray, was a fine piece of Irish character acting, his Celtio accent being natural and easy. The company throughout sustained well their parts, while the scenery and appointments lent their embelishment to the really admirable drama, which is remarkable in its freedom from vulgarities and from anything that could be construed as offensive to the markable in its freedom from vulgarities and from anything that could be construed as offensive to the most sensitive Celtic observer. During the perform-ance Nicholas Murphy, the holder of the O'Leary champion bolt, occupied a private box, in company with his managers, and appeared deeply interested in his namesake's mimic fortunes.

HAVERLY'S BROOKLYN THRATRE-"CRAIGA DHOIT,

The performance of Saturday night, the romantic Irish play, "The Craiga Dhoul," was repeated last evening at Haverly's Brooklyn Theatre, with entirely new scenery, costumes and properties, in the presence of a fashionable audience. The play is too familiar to New York theatre-goers to require any particular mention here. It is but just, however, to particular mention here. It is but just, however, to say that the cast, in which Mr. Samuel W. Piercey sustained the character of the Craiga Dhoul, Mr. Charles Wheatleigh, Cormac O'Donohue; Miss Lillian Cleves Clark, Rose of Craiga; Miss Jonnie Fieberts, Baroness of Craiga, and Mr. Charles A. McManus Denis Loghlin, was admirable throughout. The other artists who are not enumerated also played well their parts, and shared in the applicase which the discriminating audience bestowed upon their united efforts. Miss Clara Morris will appear in the character of Constance Harwood in "Conscience" this evening and on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. On Friday evening and Saturday maxinee Miss Morris will appear as Camille and Mr. Joseph Wheeleck as Armand. Last evening's bill will be the attraction for next Saturday evening.

JERSKY CITY ACADEMY OF MUSIC-"THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER.

John Strebelow, a rich American gentleman, Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr. John Strebelow, a rich American gentleman,
Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Ja.
Laurence Westbrook, of the firm of Babbage &
Westbrook, Broad street. Nr. John Parselle
Mr. Babbage, senior partner of the firm. Mr. J. H. Stoddars
G. Washington Pinpps, an American tourist. Nr. J. B. Polk
Mr. Brown, a retirod millionnaire. Mr. W. J. Le Moyne
The Count de Carojac, a Fronch nobleman of the
new regime. Mr. W. J. Le Moyne
Harold floatiedge, an American artist. Mr. Waldon Raumay
M. Montviliais. a French art critic. Mr. H. W. Montgomery
Dr. Watson, an English surgood. Mr. W. S. Onigley
Jorreld.
Lilian, the banker's daughter. Miss Ellie Wilson
Florence St. Vincont Brown, maid, wife and
widow.
Mrs. Kanny Helcombe, Lalian's widowed anni,
Mrs. Fanny Helcombe, Lalian's widowed anni,
Mrs. E. J. Phillips.

The regular season of the new Academy of Music in Jersey City was inaugurated last night with the representation of the "Banker's Daughter," by the Union Square company. The pretty little theatre was crowded in every part by a large, fashionable and appreciative audience, and the drama promises to run very successfully through the week. "My Partner" will be produced at the Academy by the Union Square company on Monday next.